763. In addition to the usual means of instruction on public health through film shows and exhibitions, the Bureau of Health Education was publishing an illustrated monthly magazine " Mysore Arogya " for the use of the public. Apart from health education imparted through the magazine, articles were published in local news-papers suggesting precautions and preventive measures to be adopted by the public at the time of the outbreak of epidemics like plague, cholera and small-pox.

Bureau of Health Education.

764. Twenty-three candidates were appointed as midwives. It was under consideration to train as many midwives as possible for purposes of recruitment. An additional allowance of Rs. 5 was given to midwives transferred from the Medical Department as an inducement to the midwives to work in the Public Health Department.

Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare.

765. There were 118 Health Units working during the year. After the location of the Malaria Demonstrations' Project of the World Health Organisation and the Malaria Investigation Centre at Sagar, the control of administration of Sagar Health Units was handed over to the Malariologist with effect from 2nd August 1949.

Health Units.

766. The various important activities of the Health Units consisted of (i) general surveys of houses and villages, (ii) recurrent anti-malaria measures, (iii) epidemic control, (iv) maternity and childwelfare work, (v) general sanitation, (vi) school health service, (vii) health education, (viii) curative and itinerant dispensary work, and (ix) collection and compilation of vital statistics.

(iii) Vaccination.

667. As a preventive measure 9,34,131 vaccinations were performed, of which 2,14,165 were primary and 7,19,966 re-vaccinations. The number of deaths from small-pox was 2,527 (1,076).

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

768. At the Government Vaccine Institute, 14,32,000 doses of vaccine lymph were produced and 15,40,620 doses were issued.